corney Contini Stunberry's opinion, if cardeshtywill, probably dofe at the Radicals in

The New Orleans To nes strongly advocates Himmediate military in erforence on the part of the United States, in the affairs of Mexico. with a view to early annexation.

Quasu Victoris was thirty years on the throne of Dudla 'id on the 20th irist, and the anniversary we seelebrated in a loyal and jubilant manner) a London and at the royal palaces.

A Mrs. I familton was brutally murdered in hillson County, To sas, by her brother in law, Mack Examilton. The citizens are in pursuit the fiend, but at last accounts had not suc-Silval in effecting his capturer

The Iowa Atepublican State Convention in the de nome ations for State officers a few days ago, and adopted resolutions favoring a July session of Congress and demanding the punishment of Jeff Davis.

Helper, the man who wrote the 'Impending Crisis" a short time before the war, has just published another book, in which he propose to give all the negroes notice to guit the United States by a given time. The darkeys will conclude this abolitionist an indifferent Helper

The Raleigh Sentinel says there is a rumor supposed to be well founded, that the radicals of North Carolina have determined to use offorts to induce the colored people to register and vote against a convention. The argument of bringing about confiscation.

A dispatch from Galveston says that an Austrian passed through that city to-day en route North, who reported himself to be an officer of Maximilian, and stated that the Emperer had been pardoned on condition of leaving the country as soon as the pert of Vera Cruz or Tampied was open for his departure,

Secretary Welles addresses a letter to Secre tary Stanton, regarding the application from Gen. Sickles for a vessel to carry out recon struction (?). He says that the department would not feel justified in issuing funds for such a purpose, besides he has neither officers nor mon for such vessel.

Here is a fact which cannot be too often repeated. When you see a man who advertises liberally, you may be certain of finding a good stock of goods in his store, that he keeps up them, -do you think that they will ever reach with the market, and sells cheaper than those who do not advertise. If you want good bar gains always patronize those who avail themselves of the advantages afforded through the advertising columns of their paper.

The New Orleans Times of the 25th inst. has an editorial severely commenting on Gen. Slieridan's telegram to Gen. Grant, which, it says, contains gross inaccuracies of facts, and errors of logic and law. It says that if the language of that remarkable document is sanctioned by any considerable portion of the American people, the Constitution had better at once be consigned to the flumes, and the Re-

A pardon was, a few days since, issued in the case of General Longstreet, it having been granted upon the written and personal application of numerous prominent individuals, including among the names appended to the request that of General Grant and other prominent officers of the army, with several Senators and Representatives, many of whom were also personally applicants for the pardon.

"The Guitin (Ga.) Herald reports the price of new wheat in that town at \$2 per bushel and the Talbotton Gazette understands that parties in the West have offered to deliver wheat along the line of the Muscogee Railroad at \$1.45 per bushel. It says that it is estimated the wheat crop of Talbot County will reach 200,000 bushels, which will leave a surplus of 50,000 bushels over the amount annually con-

Generals Griffin and Reynolds, of Texas, have reported to General Sheridan that Judge Rives, of the Ninth Judicial District of that State, in a charge to the Grand Jury of the Court, stated that he should not receive the testimony of negroes, as the law of Congress on the subject was unconstitutional. They also report the same facts against Judge Dougherty, who stated in the headquarters of General Reynolds, that, as regards the testimony of negroes, he would not recognize the law or authority of Congress.

The Raleigh Sentinel says that the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of Wake County, on Friday last, presented D. H. Starbuck, Esq. U. S. District Attorney, for perjury, in having taken the iron-clad oath of office-Mr. Starbuck having been a member of the State Convention of 1861, though subsequent to the pasrage of the secession ordinance. At the request of Mr. S., the Chief-Justice appointed counsel to conduct an investigation in the mat. situation," did we desire to indulge in specula- night was especially favorable for the purpose which will show you the arrangement of the cers, I discovered no disposition on your part A. General

alachned, for private reasons, to act, when B. J. Moore; Est, relactantly consented to serve. the trott race between Ethan Allen and 1. and De cter in harness. The following is the summary ( Fashion

Cour e Trotting Friday, June 21 March for 1250, mile heats; best three in five Darter, in harness, against Ethan Alles and running our true, and the benefit to our planting in-

Quarter. Half. Mile.

# THE OBANGEBURG NEWS.

## SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867.

white we reserve to our secrets the right of our wing our own political position by means of our editorial columns, we will be pleased to publish contributions from our fellow-citizens upon the grave questions which now agitate the public mind, whether their opinions coincide with ours mind, whether their opinions of not: A district nowspaper, we constituted be an index of the various shades of ular sentiment in the section of country in a it circulates. Our columns are open, therefore, for any communications properly written, accom mined by a responsible nume, nut personal in their character, nor absolutely injurious in their

The Advantages of Combination. In union there is strength. This is a maximi which every one admits, and very few appreciate. We are too ant, in a spirit of arrogance, to mark out our cwn track to the attainment of an object, in which our neighbor is equally interested with ourselves, and instead of co-operating with him in its accomplishment, we feel so much more independent, to "paddle our own canoe," and let him paddle his. Now, this may seem very fine, but we pay for it 'invariato be employed is, that this is the best means bly. When a common end is to be mached. and a large number are desirous to arrive at it is it wise for each to adopt his own plan of action, without consultation with any others, and thus instead of the concerted, systematic effort of a party, whose combined strength will overcome the preatest obstacles, to have only the spasmodic attempts or judividuals, who singly cannot match the "lion sin the way?" Suppose a ship about to sail for a port across the trackless ocean. Upon its decks are found a party of men, women and children, all desirous of reaching the same haven, and looking forward with cagor expectation to the hour when they will land on the same shore. Let each of the party attempt the navigation of the vessel according to his own idea. without combination and orderly arranagement among of such an anticipation, under such circumstances; and yet, in regard to other matters; of more vital importance, we reproduce the absurdity in our own conduct. Is any social evil oxisting in our midst requiring a strong remedy,-how do we attempt to cure it? Why, each one of us waits until he is individually affected by it, and then we expend separately our influence in trying to combat it, as far as it interferes with each of us, in our own private interests; and the result is failure. public be delivered over to anarchy and chaos. If we would only throw away some of our selfishness, and join with our neighbor in rescuing him from its disastrous influences, we would not afterwards suffer ourselves; for together we could conquer the cvil. Take an example There is a disgraceful practice, which some have indulged in at times, of enticing labor from one plantation, where it has been engaged, to another. Now, such a practice ought to be put down by the general discountenance of the whole community. Every man of sense can understand that such a course is not only dishonorable, but it has a tendency to exalt the laborer's opinion of his own importance, and thus to make him over-estimate the value of his services, besides giving him practical encourage ment to violate his contracts. But such a thing occurs in our midst, and we say that "it is very wrong, but it is none of our business;" and thus the matter goes on, until one of our own laborers is enticed away. Then, it is an

> ited ourselves, in similar circumstances. Thus the evil complained of remains uncured, when d combined expression of public sentiment on the subject would accomplish much towards its eradication; for few men are so headstrong, as to encounter the odium of the public opinion of the entire community. This is but one lustance of a thousand, which we have taken to Plustrate our meaning.

other matter; we have licen seriously wronged;

we make it our theme of complaint at every

meeting with our neighbors; we are astonished

at the apathy and indifference they exhibit

about the affair. But they are merely dis-

playing the indifference which we have exhib-

is sufficient. Seeing the byl, let us circleaver, on all matters of District interest, to avoid the concert. Admitting that union is strength let us form combinations to effect those improvements in our soudition, which we cannot accomplish by inavidual efforts. Let us, for form Agricultural Societies in our midst; they will cost us but a little portion of terests will be gealenhable, Large e ties like Now York and Charies ton, have Board of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, which are composed of prominent merchants and whom sole object is to encourage the discussion of commercial topics, and to give expression to the sentiment of the mercantile community and it is astonishing how powerful an influence is thus exerted for the benefit of that class of our citizens. Why cannot planters meet,say once a month, and discuss matters of common interest, disseminate useful information in regard to agriculture, and give public expression to the sentiment of the community upon all subjects of importance as they arise. We are certain that there never has been' period in our history, when the future salvation of the country depended so much upon a concert of action umong the intelligent owners of the soil, the true capitalists of our country, as it does at the present time. Let us remember then, that, in union there is strength

### The Late Duel in Charleston.

A duel took place in Charleston last week between Theodore G. Bong, Esq., of that city. and Edward A. Roe, Esq., of Columbia, which resulted in the death of the latter, at the first fire. It is stated that the deceased was the aggressor, and insisted upon fighting Boag, in spite of all efforts of multual friends to effect a bacific settlement of the affair.

Mr. Boag, together with Messrs. John Claney and John T. McDowell, the seconds. of the parties, were tried on Tuesday and Wednesday last for murder, and after an. ably-conducted proscention on the part of the Attorney-General, and an admirable defence of the accused, in which Hon. W. D. Porter, F. D. Richardson, Es; and Asher D. Cohen, Esq., represented Mr. Boag; Hon Charles IL Simonton and Wm. Whaley, Esq., epresented Mr. Clancey; and M. P. O'Connor, Esq., and it. W. Seymour, Psq., icpie sented Mr. McDowell. The jury returned a verdiet of Not Gulley, and the accused were

## The July Session of Congress.

by Hon. Robert C. School Chairman of the Committee:

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1867.

DEAR SIR-In view of the recent decision of the Attorney-General of the United States, and the action of the Administration, I am requested by many Republican Senators and Representatives to remind you of the very great importance of your being punctually present in your place here, to answer to your name when the two Houses shall as emble at 12 o'clock on the 3d of July next. It is thought essential to secure quorums if it should only be to remain in session long enough to pass some declaratory act on the subject of re-

Very respectfully and truly yours, ROBERT C. SCHENCK. Chairman of the Union Republican Executive Committee.

## Interesting from Mexico.

[Queretaro (May 20th-25th,) Correspondence of the . New York Herald. THE FALL OF QUERETARO.

The Convent of La Cruz, or Santa Cruz, has of necessity, been often mentioned in connecon with the siege. Maximilian had his headmarters in the bailding; Escobedo his in the ountain of Carretak, immediately opposite. Escobedo's best infantry-the Supremes Podees, or "supreme power" battalion-occupied the valley between the convent and the mountain, Maximilian's best infantry, the first battalion of the line, were stationed in the Con-

On the night of the 14th of May a curious ame of cross purposes was played. Reduced o the last extremity by starvation, with no corn for his cavalry and no food for the people but the flesh of horses, mules and dogs, Maximilian had determined to attack the enemy and cut his way through their lines. What I of "Vive l'Empereur!" have seen since convinces me he could have done it, At 11 o'clock at night troops were

Cronn for his supineness and want of energy, had resolved to alandon his laises faire policy of starving out, and to attack the Cruz at day break. Bogus news brought in by supposed deserters and the unreadiness of some of his Generals, caused Maximilian to postpone his plan , Escobede's project was deferred for more weithy reasons.

TREASON IN THE DAME. The Cruz has been sold. The betrayer re who stood high in the Emperor's confidence and professed for him the warmest personni ega. d. Traitors there were known to be in the city, but no one suspected Colonel Lopez of treaso. Vet it was Colonel Lopez and none other, who betrayed the city to the onemy. Just when the Liberal Commanderin-Chief had given his orders for a tack, hopez sent him a letter offering for money-yariously stated at sums ranging from \$800 to thre's housand ounces. To deliver up the Cruz to the Liberals. The offer, whatever it might be, was promptly accepted. Under cover of the darkiess Escobedo and Corona, moved their forces up under the ery walls of the Cruz. Then Lopez, commanding his own troops to lay down their arms, quietly marched them out at one loor as prisoners, while the Liberal troops marched in at the other and took their places. Thus remained the Cruz all night garrisoned by Liberal soldiers, Maximilian placidly sleeping and dreaming of no harm.

With the first faint streak of daylight came the discovery. The Emperor, an incorrigible early riser, was one of the first to find out some thing was wrong. Hastily waking Prince Salm-Salm, he exclaimed, "Come along, quick!" and made for the door. But here a file of Liberal soldiers, commanded by Colonel Rincon Gallardo-or "Pepe Rincon," as he is called-were awaiting him. As the ill-starred Prince passed on his way out, Lopez, in a hoarse whisper, exclaimed. "That's he," and urged Rincon to secure him at once. Then occurred one of the most singular meidents in he whole of this singular war. Colonel . Rinon, a brave soldier, would have rejoieed to have, captured the Austrian Archduke in fair fight; but he had little relish for his pre sent work or for the treason, that had brought it about. Giving way to a sudden impulse of generosity, he went up to Max, and said ; You are a citizen; you are no soldier; we don't want you-ramos !" and so saying, pushed the astonished Emperor out of the convent. Five minutes afterwards I met him, still looking utterly dazed, but making his way on foot as hard as he could for the Corro de la Campace, at the other extremity of the city.

## The Monarchs in Paris.

[Special Correspondence New York Times.] Paris has devoted two day, to the reception nd entertainment of the Emperor . Russia It is, a remarkable event in many respects. querors of Napoleon J. Now, the successor of Napoleon, victor of Schastopol, receives as his guest the successor of Alexander. The exile in England and America, and the prisoner of Ham, receives at the Tulleries and entertains at the Elysce the Czar of Russia, and gathers around his hospitable board the sovereigns of three continents. It is so far the crowning success in the life of the Emperor.

## AT THE OPERA.

After the races on Sunday the Imperial party paid a visit to the Prince Imperial at St. Cloud. At this charming retreat he pursues his studies and exercises in quiet, out of the excitement which could surround him at the Tuileries. He inherits from his mother a delicate and sensitive nature, scarcely consistent with robust health. The Empress is capable of great exertion, and does not shrink from fatigue, but for months past she has not been able to bear the strong odors of flowers. Accordingly, at the grand gala at the Opera last night, the Imperial box, enlarged so as to occupy the whole front of the theatre-I mean the whole dress circle opposite the state, contained no plants or flowers. But it blazed with diamonds. On the other hand, the stage was covered with real roses, from the gardens of the Bois de Boulogne. Never have I seen the roses of Paris in such magnificence as at

In accordance with the Russian custom, the Imperial party was received by the audience without any demonstration. The Czar and the Empress came forward and saluted; then the Emperor and the Princess Royal of Prussia, then all took the places which their rank assigned them. The orchestra played the Russian national anthem, and the performance commenced. The best singers in Paris took part in the opera. The smallest parts in the ballet were filled on this occasion by the first class of dancers. At a little past midnight the wonderful spectacle was over. In the street there was no etiquette to prevent cheering, and the reception of the assembled Sovereigns; on their arrival and departure, was as domonstrative as need be-but the French are scarcely ever noisy on such occasions. On the racecourse the hearty hurrals were English. In a French crowd you hear a few exclamations

We could draw another from the "political and everything in train for the sortic. The it, may be imagined from the following plan and in the removal and appointment of offi-

in that subject ! but a word to the wise -turmy and dark, with only occasional Imperial and Royal assemblage; each of the to consult me in the slightest manner, while glapses of moonlight, just enough to enable following illustrious personages, be it observed, as a loyal Governor, and latimately acquainted

> THE IMPERIAL BOX Prince J. Murie. Duke of Leichtenburg. Princess Eugenie. Grand Duke Waldimir .. Princes Louis of Hesse. Hereditary Grand Duke. Princess Royal of Prussia. EMPEROR NAPULEON.

Prince Royal of Prussia, Grand Duchess Mary of Russia. Prince Louis of Hesse. Princess Mathilda. Prince Perdinand of Hesse. Princess L. Murat. Prince of Saxe Welniar.

Brother of the Taicoun. Arrange these in the dress circle of the most rilliant theatre you can conceive, with their attendant celebrities grouped behind them, in d house filled with the cream of the cream of the most brilliant capital in the world, and you have a spectacle, compared to which that of the stage offered but alight attractions to the out rious or thoughtful visitors. The two Emperors and the sons of the Czar were dressed n brilliant uniforme, as well as many others, while the Imperial and Royal ladies, among whom the Empress shines supreme in beauty as in power, all wore their diadems, and all blazed and glittered with most precious gems!

### A Spicy Communication.

The following letter was addressed by Governor Wells, of Louisiana, to General Sheridan, in acknowledgment of the receipt of the order for his removal : .

STATE OF LOUISIANA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NEW ORLEANS, June 4, 1867. To Major-General P. H. Sheridan, Command-

ing Fifth Military District : 4 21. GENERAL-I had the honor to receive at he hands of one of your orderlies this mornng, at half-past 3-o'clock, at my residence in Jefferson, a written document purporting to be Special Orders No. 50," in which you pronulgate that you have removed me from the ffice of Governor of Louisiana.

For the deficate consideration you displayed

n delivering, your order at that early hour, we you mary thanks, as I suppose you meant hat I should enjoy one good night's sleen be fore my a mapitation. It may appear ungracious ia mo to disappoint your expectations, but, strange to say, the effect of your order did not drive sleep from my eyelids. I returned to my couch, with a feeling of relief that my fate was no worse. When the morning paper cause, containing a copy of your telegram to he Secretary of War, I again, contratal icu myself on my merciful sontonie, as kniwie your ideas of the unlimit. I power 5 u possess Within the memory of many persons Alexan- I migh, have been condianed to the Dry Torngas, Si . " shot by drambend court martial From the tone and temper of that demment it is very evident. General, you were in one of your wrathy moods when you penned it, and that I was not hanged, shot or canished, aption of Divine Providence.

> In your order removing me, General, you allege as a reason therefor, that I am impending you in the execution of the law of Congress; but how and in what way you do not condeseend to state.

> Now, General, it may appear discourteous in to humble an individual as myself to contradict so exalted a functionary as you conceive yourself to be, yet as there is not a word of truth in the charge you make, you must excuse me if I decline to give you the benefit of so serious an accusation.

> To go back to the date of the July riots of last year; your memory cannot fail to serve you that you availed yourself of the occasion, in your telegrams to General Grant relative to that affair, to make a direct personal attack on me, impeaching my efficiency as a public officer, and recommending my removal from office Not conscious of having deserved your severe strictures, I confess I was surprised and pained when I read them in print, the more so as you were not in the city on the day after the riot, you having found it convenient to be off to Texas several days before, I will not say in anticipation of a rio', nor will I use the word "skulk," I boro your damaging accusations a long

while in silence, but finally exercised the right belonging to the humblest individual, of defending myself publicly against your charges. This I did in a letter addressed to an honorable Senator from Illinois, but conched in language devold of scurrility and personalities. . I spoke of your military services in the highest praise. At that time I did not suppose for a moment that any personal legitility on your part would result from that publication. In fact, I had dismissed the transaction from my mind, and when your received your appointment as commander of this district, I called on you as if there had been no controversy between us, and tendered you my cooperation in carrying out the law of . Congress. You received my visit courteously, and I fully your The splender of the Imperial box at the expected-there would be harmonious relatious opera, in the midst of all the blaze of light between us. When, however, the time arrived under arms in the car, artillery moved up, and beauty, of righes and magnificence around for you to act, in the appointment of registrars

on to see without being been. At the same having his of her attendants, suitable to their with the people of the State, I did not think name to expect of you. I did not complain, however; my official intercourse unreasonable in me to expect of you. I did not complain, however; my official intercourse you was frequent, though about this the I saw published what purported to be an extract of a letter from you to the Secretary of War or General Grant, in which you asked for advice as to your power of removal, as it was probable you would find it necessary to remove me from office. I have seen no denial from you as to the authorship of that letter. Notwithstanding these repeated evidences of an unfriendly spirit on your part, I said nothing and it was only when you assumed to mullify my appointment of a levee board and stitute one of your own, which I think y no authority under the law of Congress to do, that I referred the question of your right to appoint to the proper officers at Washington to decide. If to remonstrate against the filegal and arbitrary exerc ing no connection with the law of Congress, which specifically defines your duties is an "impediment" to the execution of the law, then your power is supreme, which, in my opinion, was never contemplated by the Act of

But, General, you are not content with charging me as an 'impediment' to the execu-

tion of the law, as your sole reason for removing me from office. As if conscions that the charge was a mere invention of yours to afford a pretext for doing an act you had predeter-mined on to gratify an ancient grudge, you come down to you'r true forte, and pour out the rials of your wrath in a stream of abuse and scurrility on my devoted head. You will pardon me, General, for not imitating your example, by way of totaliation. My education has been sadly deficient in that polite branch of literature, and I am willing to leave the field to you as without an equal. I cannot forbear the remark, however, that when a Major General of the United States army has to play the part of a "bugler" in sounding in person his own honesty, it may well excite a cariosity in the community to surmise the cause therefor. As to your charge of appointing rebels to office, if it is a crime, I would like to ask, General, if you are free from the same accusation. Out of alevee board composed of five members, due of your appointees was a member of the Secession Convention, and signed the ordinance of socession; another is not a citizen of the United States, but claimed the protection of the British flug on the arrival of Commodore Farragut and his ffeet; and a third was a blockade run ner, who was arrested and fried by a military commission. There is a trite maxim, General, in this connection, which it would be well for you to remember in your fature personal controxersics. Equally faulty and unfortunity, in point of memory, is your insignation that you ould not find ere on the day of the riot, when I called at your office on my way to the Me chanics' Institute, and talked over the matter with you. I did not call on you for a guard, becau. one had been furnished me by General

Haling disposed of your misstatements concerning me, and defended myself drem what I conceive to be a wanton and malicious leave the public to judge between us.

It is with no pleasure. I have been forced into this controversy. My-desire was to hold the most amjeable relations with you officially pears to me under the circumstances, as if I but to saintly submit to your arbitrary exercise were indebted for my safety to the interposit of power, and your aspersions on on my characer, would be to prove false to my official trust?

and to admit the truth of your slanders. And I now call on you to make good your assertions of dishonesty as charged against if you expect to avoid the verdict of the people, which is always meted out to the caluminator

and slanderer J-MADISON WELLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Official-By Telegraph,

[COPY.] HEADQUARTERS,

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, .. CHARLESTON, S. C., June 19, 1867. Adjutant-General of the Army, War Department, Washington, D. C .:

I have the honor to request that I may be elieved from command in this District, and I respectfully demand a Court of Inquiry upon my official action that I may vindicate myself from the accusation of the Attorney-General, published, it is presumed, with the approval of the President. Congress baying declared the so-called State governments illegal, the declaration of the Attorney-General that military authority has not susperseded them prevents the execution of the Reconstruction acts, disarms me of means to protect life, property or the rights of citizens, and menaces all interests in these States with ruin.

(Signed) Major-General Commanding. Official: J. W. CLOUS, Captain and A. A.

[COPY.]

WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1867. Maj, Gen. Sickles, Charleston, S. C ..

Your telegram asking to be relieved from command of the Second Military District, and domanding a Court of Inquiry, was submitted by the Secretary of War, yesterday, to the President of the United States, who directs you to retain your command, and he declines to order the Court of Inquiry demanded by

By order of the President of the United E. D. TOWNSEND (Signed)

Official: J. W. CLOUS, Captain, and A. A.